





## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 18th JANUARY, 1866.

## BIRTHS.

At Swatow, on the 2d instant, the Wife of CHARLES WILLIAM BRADLEY, of a Daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 17th January, LEONARD BARNES to SARAH ANN SMITH.

## DEATHS.

By drowning, in the "Imbay Passage, on the 20th October, 1865, JOHN DE BART, Captain of British barque Medina—aged 42.  
At Swatow on the morning of the 12th instant, suddenly, JOHN W. LEE, RICHARDSON, Junior Member of the firm of Messrs Bradley & Co.

London, 27th November, 1865.

This is the month in which people commit suicide in England; and on these slushy streets of London, under this gloomy sky, I envy you your Hongkong November, with its clear skies and refreshing North-east wind. However, you have to pay a dear price for the pleasures of the cool season, in the endurance of the damp oppressive summer; and it seems that last hot season in China was one of the worst and most fatal which you have had for many years. I remember once going deeply into the mortality statistics of Hongkong some years ago, and collecting information on the subject from men who are now all at rest; that is, dead, with the exception of Sir John Bowring, whom I saw the other day looking more vigorous than ever, and lecturing an unfortunate person in the smoking room of a grand hotel. The conclusion to which I came was, that every now and then, at intervals of from four to nine years, there comes in the South of China, a most unhealthy year, when the mortality among accidentals is simply enormous. Let those of you who have survived last hot season congratulate yourselves upon the fact, and think over your sins and amend the manner of your ways.

A still older Hongkong Governor than Sir John Bowring has just been giving proofs of his continued existence. Sir John Davis has come out with a volume of "Chinese Miscellanies," in which he discusses the Celestial mode of calculation. His travels, the rise and progress of Chinese literature in England, Chinese roots, novels, romances and plays; Chusan and the valley of the Yang-tze. Dr. Remie, too, has just come out with a volume entitled "Peking and the Pekingese," from which I extract (p. 43 and p. 51, vol. I.) the following choice specimens of English.

"Kwei-liang, I may remark, is father-in-law to the Prince of Kung; and report states that another of the Miss Kwei-liangs is in the Emperor's harem."

"A similar event happened to Mr. St. Clair's horse, while riding, this afternoon in another portion of the city."

The great literary event of the fortnight, however, has been the publication of Dr. Livingstone's account of the Zambezi expedition, which is full of interesting matter, and suggests that Central Africa will prove an immense field for European and even American colonization.

The lake region of Central Africa has turned out to be much more extensive than was at first suspected; and it is not unlikely that for some time discoveries may prove it to be wider than we even now imagine. Already four enormous lakes, not much inferior in size to Lake Superior, have been discovered in a portion of Africa; that not very long ago was supposed to be desert, and these sheets of water extend from a few degrees north of the equator, to about fourteen south of it; close to the 30th parallel of longitude. There was a vague assertion of the existence of such lakes in Portuguese writings, among the Arabs, and in Sanscrit poems; and it was the scholarship of Captain Burton which first suggested this splendid field of discovery and led him to the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

Shortly after, and in connection with the same expedition, Speke was the first to visit Lake Nyanza. Dr. Livingstone and the Zambezi expedition discovered Lake Nyassa, which they represent as being more than 200 miles in length; and the other day Mr. Samuel Baker and his heroic lady, returned home with their full accounts of a fourth enormous lake in the neighbourhood of Nyanza. These immense bodies of water have changed all our preconceived ideas in regard to the interior of Africa, and it is not yet known what connection may exist between them, much less what is the character of the watershed of Central Africa. Speke, in his confused, but often remarkably thoughtful way, seemed to incline at times to the opinion that the African lakes were themselves the watershed; that is to say, that they had outlets at both their ends, and it is far from unlikely that this may be the case. However that may be, it is evident that these lakes will be of immense importance in the future development and perhaps colonization of Africa; and the discovery of their region is incomparably the greatest geographical event which has occurred since Columbus crossed the Atlantic and Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Storms. It is not at all unlikely that there may be other great lakes in the unknown regions, which lie between Tanganyika and Lake Tchad, which Bartle visited far to the North-west. On both sides of tropical Africa, there is a belt of low lying swampy and unhealthy land of about 800 miles in breadth, after which we ascend a series of heights and come upon an elevated plateau of healthy land, with a temperate climate, diversified by still colder highland regions, and by great bodies of water. This immense plateau, which constitutes the centre of Africa, slopes towards its centre, so far as it is known to us. Dr. Livingstone is the only European who has crossed it, but he has done so only across its southern and narrower section, and the

enormous regions, lying to the west of the lakes close on to the western shore of Africa and northward to Lake Tchad, remain entirely unexplored. When Captain Burton was in this country last summer he had some thoughts of getting up an expedition which would have attempted the last great and most difficult achievement which remains to be accomplished in the way of African travel, namely, the reaching the lake country from the West, in the neighbourhood of the equator; but that would require almost indefinite time and money; for there are no caravan routes on the west side of Africa as there are on the east. M. du Chaillu, however, has started from the West Coast with the intention of penetrating into the interior, if he possibly can; and Livingstone proposes, after rounding the southern end of Tanganyika, to push into the unknown regions to the West, if he can see his way to do so. "I propose," he said, in a speech delivered at Bombay lately, "to go to the Rovuma, to pass Lake Nyassi, and on past Tanganyika to a part of the country which exists in a portion of the map which is an entire blank. This I propose; but I don't know anything of the people or of the difficulties in the way." We can only wish this indefatigable traveller "God speed" on his new and splendid enterprise; but it seems evident from what we already know of Central Africa that it will afford a field for the development of races of European origin, and within a century or two, have innumerable locomotives moving over its vast elevated plains, and steamboats vying the great sheets of water, which, as yet, have been seen only by a very few living travellers.

The members of the Zambezi expedition found that in Central Africa they were in no danger from sunstrokes, and could go about even in the middle of the day wearing cloth clothes, and cloth caps undisturbed by turban. The country is exceedingly fertile, and both on the shores of the Zambezi and the Rovuma immense coal fields exist. May not Africa become in time a great field for Chinese Emigration? I am afraid the negro is being improved off the face of the earth; and in these portions of Africa where men of European origin cannot work, the Chinese coolie might be employed with advantage. At present, however, I don't suppose there are a hundred Chinamen in the Dark Continent.

A. W.

Very little of importance has marked the past week. The English Mail arrived, but, being four days beyond her time, brought nothing which we had not before. Hopes appear to be entertained at home that this Colony may yet be spared the Military tax swindle.—Another case of piracy has occurred within hail of our shores, in the Ly-e-moon Pass, upon a French brig named the *Jeune et Joseph*. The whole of the cargo and other valuables were speedily plundered, one or two men killed or wounded, and the rest of the crew and the vessel saved only by the timely approach of the Spanish steamer *Circe*, a boat from which was sent at once to her assistance. A gunboat has been despatched to look after the pirates, and some hopes may be entertained of their being caught and punished.—Our H. M., having commenced his morning coffee at the Racer, made his first appearance regarding the various points of the animals under training.

Notes concerning the Canton province, or any other of the seventeen provinces of the Empire, if compiled by an intelligent observer, cannot fail to interest our readers. Under the present circumstances, however, when the Rebels are again causing disturbance and apprehension in the districts surrounding Canton, it is probable that the Notes we publish in another column may prove still more interesting to those who deeply ponder over the state of the Empire. Some may be of opinion that the two or three rivers of the Canton province have by this time been fully described in these columns—that, as a subject for comment, they have been in a figurative sense, very nearly "dried up." But, such an idea, we may at once remark, is an entirely mistaken one. Short trips, and written accounts of the same, certainly have done a good deal for us in the way of providing information on this head; but excursions must of necessity be productive of only superficial and partial knowledge, if notes of each individual trip be not compiled and given to the world, so as to enable the world to give its impartial verdict from the whole of the facts thus presented. This remark may be found suggestive to many who have failed to see in their duty to give publicity to what they have heard or seen on such trips into the interior of China; and at the risk of being thought selfish, we cannot but express our conviction that it is incumbent upon all—in view of the silent but certain change which is being gradually suffered by the Chinese nation, and the equally gradual knowledge which is being gathered concerning it—to do what they can in furthering intelligent relations between the foreign and the native element by every means in their power.

The writer of the notes on the West River given elsewhere has had frequent occasion

to visit the districts of which he speaks, and may be said to be in a better position to give an opinion than one who has had no other opportunity of observation beyond a single pleasure-trip. They extend considerably beyond the space at our disposal in this issue, and a portion must therefore stand over for another week.

The last year was a year of changes many and great—a year to be remembered in the annals of the world as a period of great and beneficial alterations in the political and social life of the European communities in China and Japan,—a year to be referred to in the annals of many families, as a time of great sorrows and many and serious losses.

The last year was the first since the signature of the Treaty of Tientsin, during which the foreigner enjoyed a full and unrestricted intercourse with the Chinese, unimpeded by the presence of an organised rebellion in the heart of the country. It was the first in which we had an opportunity of testing the working of the Treaty to its fullest extent and of ascertaining unmistakably the feeling of the people and their rulers when uninfluenced by fear of our power, and with no special motive for propitiating us to assist them. At the commencement of 1865, the Taiping rebellion was a thing of the past. Thanks to General Sargely, Admiral Hope and Colonel Gordon, it had been crushed out. The whole of the great cities on the line of the Grand Canal were in the hands of the Imperialists; Nanking had been captured, and the Taiping chiefs were gone. True, there were rumours of a reappearance of force in the neighbourhood of Fuhshan. A large force did muster in the hilly country on the borders of the Fokien province, but they were only successful for a moment. They were quickly attacked, defeated and dispersed, and the close of 1865 saw but a few scattered bands in the mountains of Kwang-tung and Kwang-si, as the remnants of the once mighty armies that had threatened to propagate a new faith throughout the vast countries of Eastern Asia, and to give a new dynasty to the oldest of existing empires. The year 1865 must be ever memorable, if only for the final extinction of the Taiping Rebellion and the pacification of the provinces lately under their sway. China was not, however, entirely free from domestic troubles. The insurgents of the north, especially the Mohammedan rebels, overlooked for a time in the greater needs of the central and southern provinces, made head to a great extent, defeated large armies sent against them, slaying the commander of one of them, the famous SANKO-LIN-SIN, our opponent at the Takao Forts in 1858, and again in 1860; and advanced so near to Peking that at one time the rumour was spread that they had captured the Imperial city,—a rumour which found its way to London in the shape of a positive statement of fact, transmitted by electric telegraph. It was not till the Viceroy and Commander in Chief of the Two Kingdoms—Kwang-Sung—himself, with his veteran troops fresh from the capture of Nanking, was ordered to move to the attack, that they have been at all kept under, and at the close of the year they were still in arms in some force. This movement occurred, however, in a portion of the country so remote from our operations that it had no direct effect upon our intercourse, social, political or commercial, with the Chinese, other than as it affected the general welfare of the country.

This year opens with an alarm from Newchwang, the most northern of the open ports, which may possibly bring future complications in its train, but we are inclined to think not. The authority of the Imperial Government became during the last year more firmly established and was more vigorously exercised. There is plenty of room for improvement, but still an advance was made at a time when many felt and many more feared a relapse into the old haughty and insolent ways of dealing with the barbarians.

There were some movements in and about the Court of Peking, that at one time excited fears of the adoption of a retrograde policy. Prince Kung was deposed, early in the year from his high and important posts in the Cabinet and at the head of the department of foreign affairs. His advent to power was on the heads of the anti-foreign party, the advisers of and chief agents in the events of 1859 and '60, and it was difficult, at first, to realize that his lenient and disgraceful banishment from office was not a prelude to the return of what we suppose must be termed the strictly conservative party, to power. It would appear now to have been the result of some palace intrigue or some feminine caprice whatever. Prince Kung signalled his return to office and to power by drawing more closely the bonds between his foreign advisers and himself. Many facilities have been given unasked for, in furtherance of our commercial relations. New ports, in Formosa, were opened; Changchow emerged from its seclusion and opened its gates to the foreigner. Attention has been given to the proper lighting

of the coast. Buoys and light ships have been established; improvements in rivers and harbours commenced and partly carried on, and many points in dispute between the merchants and the officials were decided in favour of the former. The Chinese Government, though still very far from carrying out to the fullest extent the principle of free commercial intercourse sanctioned by it in late treaties, showed nevertheless during the year 1865 a manifest desire to meet our wishes on every point, and to improve the condition of the Empire by the cordial adoption of European knowledge and appliances. There are still dozens of points on which improvement is much needed, but they have shown their willingness to yield to the demands of our higher and better civilization. This the Chinese have done, although, during the past year the whole of the troops up to that time retained at Taku and Shanghai were withdrawn, and with them went the last vestige of the military occupation of 1860, and although as before mentioned the suppression of the rebellion rendered it no longer necessary for them in their own interests to be on the best of terms with us.

With the past year the career of Sir PETER BROWNE as Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking came to an end, and for some months England had no proper representative at the Imperial Court. The new year witnesses the advent of our new Minister, Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, whose experience of the Chinese during his long tenure of consular appointments in China, and whose recent diplomatic successes in Japan render him in every way fitted for the post. From Sir RUTHERFORD's energy and force of character we expect great changes in the aspect of affairs throughout China. He will urge the authorities in action to keep pace with the spirit of the times. He is too impetuous a man to have had the charge of our interests in China during the past five years of doubt, and difficulty, and of experiment on the part of the Mandarins, but we could not now have a more suitable minister.

In the social life of China there has been no great movement, no perceptible tendency one way or the other. It is too soon yet, but the shake given to old and preconceived ideas of men and things in China, by the rebellions of the last ten years, the foreign wars, and extension of intercourse with foreigners, has implanted many seeds that by and by must take root and grow up. Missionary enterprise has no great conquests; but its advance is steady if slow.

Turning from the Chinese to the foreign communities in China, the year 1865 was an eventful year for them—a year of heavy commercial losses, and many and serious failures; it inaugurated a much more extended and liberal system of business than had previously prevailed. The blight that fell on the tea trade, and the difficulties and short-comings in the silk trade drove many men and much capital into other branches of trade, and caused people to look round for other investments for their funds and other fields for the exercise of their talent in lieu of the old ones irretrievably injured. The result has been a rapid increase in general commercial enterprise in new forms and in new directions. The passing of the Limited Liability Ordinance here in Hongkong, in the early part of last year, although partly the result of the movement above indicated, did much, nevertheless, to further it; and two or three most useful establishments have risen and promise to flourish under its sanction.

An immense change has effected during the past year in the internal government of the English Communities in China and Japan, and indirectly in that of the whole foreign community in China. The exteriority clauses of the Treaty have received their fullest development by the separation of the Colony of Hongkong from all official connection with English subjects in other parts of China, and by the establishment of a separate set of Laws and Tribunals for British residents in the dominions of the Emperors of China and Japan. This Order in Council of the 31st March last inaugurated a new and more effective regime, the good effects of which have already been felt, but of which the full benefit will only be experienced after the lapse of time. The most striking feature in the new arrangement is the provision made, and lately assented to by the Chinese authorities, for the settlement of all disputed customs cases, and the recovery in the new Courts of all penalties claimable by the Chinese Government under the provisions of the Treaty.

Municipal Government, if it cannot be said to have sprung into life in 1865, certainly took a new lease of life, and assumed a new and more creditable appearance. The decisions of the new Courts at Shanghai have removed all doubts as to the authority and power of Municipal Councils. The necessities of many of the more recently settled ports have driven them to imitate the example set them by Shanghai. The Year 1865 saw municipal institutions take root and flourish in Japan.

In looking at the general aspect of affairs in China at the close of the last year, perhaps the question of the future of Shanghai is the one which stands most prominently forward demanding solution? Will it ever again be the model settlement? Will it ever again attain the position it once held as the great commercial emporium of the east and the wealthiest and most prosperous of the European settlements in China? We fear that it will never recover from the losses of the last two years. Its prestige is gone. Circumstances are against it—Shanghai is no longer needed; and Chinkiang, in our opinion, will shortly rival and ought soon to outstrip Shanghai.

Railway enterprise made no perceptible progress during the Year 1865. Something, however, has been added to our knowledge of the difficulties and of the advantages of the task before us, and every day brings the idea more familiarly in contact with the Chinese mind. Time alone, and patience, are required for success.

The annals of Hongkong for the year 1865 are tolerably well filled with matter for study and reflection. We have been in a transition state during the last year. Our Governor, Sir HAROLD ROBINSON, left us in March last, after six years of very valuable service. Our new Governor is not yet on his way from England to assume his duties. During the interregnum we have got happily along under the gentle sway of the Colonial Secretary as Acting Governor. The Community of Hongkong has undergone many changes since January 1865. Death has removed very many,—death by disease,—death by shipwreck. Commercial losses have removed some well-known names from the list of residents; promotions and retirements in official and commercial circles have done much to change the aspect of society. A new and a younger generation is rising up to supplant the old one; business is flowing into new channels; men's minds are being turned into new and hitherto unexplored directions.

Truly the year 1865 was an eventful one—may 1866 be as fruitful in progress, more happy in the absence of sickness and commercial and social misfortunes.

## THE WEST RIVER.

Frequent journeys up and down the West River having made me somewhat familiar with it, perhaps a short notice of its points of interest may be acceptable to your readers.

We will begin at the "Sz-In Kan," where boats from Canton usually offer the West River. This passage, said to be artificial, connects the West with the North River. The first place we meet with is Tsing ki, which is a small *hai* or market town on the left bank of the river. Its chief trade is in lumber.

The Chinese system of fairs or market days affords missionaries and others who wish to come in contact with the people an opportunity of seeing them gathered together. The fairs are held on two days out of the ten, or, if the business is greater, on three days out of ten. The country people for miles around bring their produce to the market town, and make their purchases there. The shops, with their medicines, dry goods, jewellery, meat, &c., are all in these market towns. The artisans and traders are congregated there. The villages, again, are inhabited by the families of the men in the market towns, and by the farmers and literary men. The villages contain no shops, except one or two little groceries.

At Tsing Ki, a stream, unimportant in the winter time, leading to Tai Sha, the principal market town in the Shan district, and to the district town (walled) of Szui. Tai Shi was nearly all destroyed by the rebels in 1859, but it has been mostly rebuilt. Szui is noted for its fine *kou* or loose-skinned yellow oranges (*Citrus margaritacea*). Passing the mouth of this stream we find ourselves in the main stream of the West River. Opposite, on the right bank of the river, is An Shui-hu, said to be the birth-place of Cheung Kwok Leung, a rebel leader, who afterwards became a noted Imperialist general, and was executed by his countrymen at Poonchow, where he was killed.

On the left bank of the river may be seen a number of tall trees (*Stillicia schferia*), or "oil berry" trees, as the Chinese commonly call them. The berries in October and November are covered with a coating which bears a strong resemblance to tallow in taste, color and consistency. The Chinese use it in making their wax candles. The tree is smooth, with a long slender, foot-stalk and shaped like that of the aspen.

Rice is the principal of this region, but silk is made to some extent. On the South or right bank of the river is a range of mountains rising to a height of 1200 or 1600 feet. The Chinese in the neighbourhood call it the Wang Shik Lung or Cross Stone Ridge. From this point westward the river flows through a mountainous country. The country East and South is a vast alluvial plain, intersected by a complete mesh-work of streams, and may be regarded as the Delta of the West and North rivers. The silk district is in this plain.

The next important town, as we go up the river, is Wing On Tai, situated on the left bank of the river. In this neighbourhood may be seen immense flocks of geese, which are raised for the Canton market. They are often watched by a dog, who seems quite proud of his important charge.

On the same side of the river is Kwong Li, which is a place of considerable trade. A passage boat goes daily between here and Canton. Opposite to Kwong Li is an island called Mak In Chai, or Inkstone island. The legendary history of its origin is as follows: An officer who was department magistrate at Shui Hing, several hundred years ago, was noted for his strict integrity. During his whole term of office, he never accepted a

present, fearing that it might beintended as a bribe. As his tenure expired, and he was about to leave, a friend presented him with an inkstone. He accepted it. On his journey down the river a storm arose, and his conscience troubled him about his inkstone. He seized it and threw it into the river, and the storm ceased, while the inkstone was forthwith transformed into an island, which now remains as a monument of the long-lost integrity of China's rulers.

Nearly opposite the western extremity of Inkstone island is a little creek leading to the foot of Tung-tai-shan. It is called Lo-yang-chung. The common belief is that one of the ancient Emperors of China passed a night on its banks, and in deference to His Majesty the mosquitoes kept away and have continued to obey the place upon the present day.

The monastery on Tung-tai-shan is one of the chief attractions of the West River. All who have been there say that this spot, with its beautiful cascade, is well worth a visit. The monastery was burnt by the rebels in '60, but has been rebuilt.

On the right bank of the river is To Kai, where there are a number of Chinese Roman Catholics.

On the left bank, at the entrance of the Gap, is a Custom House, where duty is levied on goods passing up and down the river. The duty collected here is an extraordinary levy for military expenditures, which has only been imposed since the Taiping rebellion. The customs are farmed to men who pay a fixed sum to the officers, then collect what they can.

We now come to the Shui Hing Gap. The hills on each side rise to a considerable height, the highest being about 2,000 feet. In the winter the current is not much swifter than usual in other parts of the stream, but in summer when the "water water" is high, the Gap is sometimes impassable for several days for boats going up. Even when passable the currents and projecting rocks make the passage a slow, exciting and sometimes dangerous one. A tow track has been cut on the left bank, bridges have been built over the ravines. A number of Chinese odes have been cut in the rock, praising the sublimity of the scenery.

Near the lower mouth of the Gap on the right bank is a quarry which furnishes stone for the best Chinese inkstones. It is below this quarry that the water goes over an expensive job to open the quarry. First, permission has to be obtained from the Imperial authorities, as all products of mines in China belong to the Emperor; this requires a large sum. Then, a dam has to be built and the water pumped out.—It is said to be opened only once in 20 or 30 years.

In the second ravine on this bank is a native flour-mill turned by water power. The wheat used here grows on the hills, and is a good part of the freight in the passage-boats between Shui Hing and Canton. On one of the lower hills on this bank is an upright stone which imagination has transformed into the figure of a woman looking for her husband (*mong fu shek*). The story is that she stood there watching for the return of her husband, who was an officer up the river; he was killed and the faithful wife was changed into stone while waiting. This legend, variously amplified, is a favorite story with some of the Chinese women. A collection of these would afford some Chinese Ovid the materials for the story of a second Niobe.

On the right bank of the river, just above the Gap, is a small stream leading to Pui Tsi-ha. This region produces a long, knotted rush four or five feet in height, from which the Chinese dollar bags and mat for sails are made. The grass is cut and dried, the women then pound it with a heavy piece of wood like a pestle, and beat it into runners or a Chinese pile driver. As you approach some of the villages the noise of these runners reminds you of the busy hum of a manufacturing town in the West. After being flattened the rush is woven by the hands of women and children into mats. This branch of industry affords support to many families in Shui Hing and in the country to the south of it.

The left bank of the river here is in the fall of the year covered with wheat, buckwheat, groundnut, and sugar cane. The Chinese in this province grow two principal varieties of cane. One kind has thin skin and is about an inch in diameter and is quite juicy. This is sold about the streets in Canton and elsewhere and is eaten uncooked or steamed. The second kind is raised in larger quantities and is that from which sugar is manufactured, which is called *chuck che* or "bamboo cane," from the hardness of the skin. It does not grow so high as the first-named kind, and the stalks rarely exceed 2 or an inch in diameter. A third kind called the "black cane" is sometimes seen, but it is comparatively insipid and useless.

We now come to Shui Hing. This is a Department City and was the capital of the two broad provinces (Kwang Tung and Kwang Si) previous to the rising of Canton to its late importance. The title of the Governor General's Yamun is still to be seen, but only the front walls and entrance remain. It is now a great military exercise ground during the military examinations. It is still the garrison city of the troops under the immediate command of the Governor General, and the headquarters of the seven regiments composing this corps are here. A Taitai, a Department Magistrate and a District Magistrate have their Yamun in Shui Hing. It derives its chief importance from the presence of these officers and the consequent Triennial Examinations which are held in it. During the Examinations the population is increased by about 10,000.

Shui Hing is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river. Behind the city is a fertile plain, covered with rice fields and extending to the foot of a range of hills called the North Ridge. Its trade is not very large. The principal shops are in the Eastern suburbs, which extend along the river for a mile. Daily passage boats ply between Shui Hing and Canton, Fat Shan and Sannam; besides these regular boats leave less frequently for Wu-tai and other places. The chief exports, if we may apply this term to goods carried for sale to distant markets, are the mats above mentioned, paper fans, hats, inkstones, bones, and sometimes marble slabs, pigs and poultry. The principal manufactures of the place are fans, mats and ink-sticks.

Among the vegetable productions of the neighbourhood is the *Shui Shui*, or Shui Hing nut. It resembles the lotus-nut in size and taste, and brings a good price in Canton. The plant, like the lotus, grows in the water, but the leaves are much larger

often reaching the diameter of a foot, and their upper surfaces spines.

The principal point of entry of Shui Hing is at the foot of the rocks at the foot of the hills. They appear to be immovable from the plain to the dried feet. There are these rocks. The principal

Kwan Yin caves, from statue of the Goddess of the living rock. O "dash cave" and come "the dragon" the cave on its roof being fancied a fabulous animal. This city torchlight. It is summer on account of water. Several Buddhas built on these rocks that where the Great admiration of his handiwork sublimity of his handiwork man has set up his statue with himself and gew into not only to the cave but to the taste of every refinement. We priests have shown the human heart by ass with spots which call natural religion.

In one of these mountains a shaven priest who this leaders. He would lead as to become an ascetic from himself in a dilemma between losing his hair. It is not surprising the latter alternative. China, like those in Europe, are occasionally offenders, a man, who content being supposed actually "out of it" had been executed.

Opposite to the Shui of a river leading to Hing. It is in some stream, but is quite a season. A great deal this district. The betel is also grown and is for sale. It is said also produced to a weaving of mats is of industry in the out of this stream.

Just above Shui Hing tom House, where it produce coming down. Opposite to the Catholic village of the river. Cl Wan or Lepers' Gate of Shui Hing. Roman Catholic settlement of Shui Hing. sionary has also been for several years and church there.

After passing the C to a large plain on the river. It is known Great Bend and other villages. Rice is the staple. Here I have a holly with its glossy, minding one of Ch lands towards the set.

After passing Tai to the river banks. is quarried, in others and cultivated, agricultural patches on the steep stations at every level, sperting, and an occas us one of the obstac the present limited

(From our Over The London Mail has not arrived, though due, and our outward without return address must in time work that is possibly nothing great public than in domestic and commercial and considerable evinced at here the home has taken up were received per instant up to Novem steamers from Calcut telegraphic dates to

Since the departure thing more has been movements of the dations they count. Beginning in New of a body of desperado of that port, robbing, ing everything they circular addressed to the foreign residents mandarins were exp marauders and that it prudent to prepa From the cool mar pows defeated it Yangtze, we may over the number of will have to pay des may make upon the our Consul at Newch we must conclude ground for fear, foreigners are depre resources. It is of that the rebels shou be so severely hand all taste for a second foreigners. Shoul would be much da bodies every year governments would garrison there durin











Owners or Agents	
J. & W. Dock Company	Tug
D. B. B. & Co.	Repairing
W. H. & Co.	Repairs
W. H. & Co.	Repairs
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# SUPPLEMENT

TO

# The China Mail, No. 1092.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 18TH, 1866.

## COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

YOKOHAMA, 30TH DECEMBER.

The English Mails of November 17th, and Telegrams to 1st December, were received here on the 3d inst., per the Messageries Impériales Steamer *Donat*. By private steamer, we have since had London Telegrams to 10th December. The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s Steamer with the Mail of 26th December has not yet arrived, though considerably overdue.

**Imports.**—Are generally unchanged. In Cotton Yarns and Grey Shirtings moderate sales were effected. There is a more ready sale for Velvets and Turkey Red Cambrics. Prints and Cambrics are neglected, for from the demand is better, but at low prices. In Lead there is almost nothing doing.

**Quotations.**  
Cotton Yarn.—No. 16 to 24, \$80 to 85 per piece. No. 28 to 32, \$100 to 115 per piece. No. 38 to 42, \$110 to 120 per piece.  
Shirtings.—Grey, 54 cutties, \$4.30 to 4.40; 6 cutties, \$5.40 to 5.50; per piece. White, \$5 to 6.50 per piece.  
7-Cloths.—\$3.25 to 3.75 per piece.  
Spotted Shirtings.—White, \$6.15 to 5.50 per piece.

**Brocades.**—White, \$4.85 to 5 per piece. Dyed, \$6.50 to 7 per piece.  
Chintzes.—Assorted, \$2.50 to 4 per piece.  
Cambrics.—S, good assortment, \$2.75 to 2.25; SS, \$2.75 to 2.25; SSS, good assortment, \$2.1 to 2.2; BBB, good colors, \$2.50 per piece.  
Lastings.—\$1.8 to 1.8 per piece.  
Long Ells.—\$9 to 10.50 per piece.  
Woolen Damasks.—\$6.50 to 7.50 per piece.  
Velvets.—Black, \$10.75 to 11; Purple, \$11.50 to 12 per piece.

**Metals.**—Lead, \$5.75 to 6 per piece. Iron, Nail Rod \$8 to 4.25 per piece. Bar, \$3.50 to 4.80 per piece. Tin, Block, \$23 to 24 per piece. Tin plates, \$5.40 to 5.60 per box.  
**Exports.**—Raw Silk.—Much animation existed during the fortnight, and after the arrival of the French Mail, considerable business was done. Native dealers have been able to sustain their demands, all good bank descriptions being taken up at high rates. Arrivals continue fair, but there is little good Mybush offering, being mostly composed of very medium banks, the balance of the stock chiefly composed of fair Ohio and Kentucky. The settlements are, 900 Bales and stock about 1,000 Bales.

Tea lbs.	Silk lbs.
548,000	
938,800	
687,600	
946,800	
1,126,300	
864,000	
846,900	
1,030,900	
297	
951,400	
1,181,400	
999,600	
1,124,800	
746,800	
612,400	
1,095,600	
605,900	
839,500	
1,018,500	
812,300	
678,600	
952,100	
868,500	
957,500	
819,500	
781,300	
816,500	
550,000	
836,800	
909,600	
1,031,400	
1,130,600	
1,067,100	
627,700	
774,600	
368,200	
299,400	
1,344,200	
809,400	
495,400	
1,438,900	
860,600	
944,400	
959,500	
845,500	
1,276,500	
1,186,500	
1,436,200	
44,200,700	1,167

**Quotations.**  
Good Common, \$20 to 25 per piece. Medium, \$25 to 35 per piece. Good Medium, to Fine, \$3 to 45 per piece.  
Freights.—To London, Cotton and Tea £2 to 2.10 per Ton of 50 Cubic feet.  
Exchange.—On London Bank, 6 months' sight, 4/7 to 4/7 1/2; Private, 10 days' sight, 4/7 to 4/7 1/2; Bank, 10 days' sight, 4/7 to 4/7 1/2; Private, 10 days' sight, 4/7 to 4/7 1/2; On Hongkong Bank, 10 days' sight, par.

**HANKOW, 3RD JANUARY.**  
**Imports.**—Shirtings.—Grey, 54 to 6 cutties, \$1.3 to 1.4; 6 to 7 cutties, \$1.5 to 1.6; 7 to 8 cutties, \$1.7 to 1.8; 8 to 9 cutties, \$1.9 to 2.0; 9 to 10 cutties, \$2.1 to 2.2; 10 to 11 cutties, \$2.3 to 2.4; 11 to 12 cutties, \$2.5 to 2.6; 12 to 13 cutties, \$2.7 to 2.8; 13 to 14 cutties, \$2.9 to 3.0; 14 to 15 cutties, \$3.1 to 3.2; 15 to 16 cutties, \$3.3 to 3.4; 16 to 17 cutties, \$3.5 to 3.6; 17 to 18 cutties, \$3.7 to 3.8; 18 to 19 cutties, \$3.9 to 4.0; 19 to 20 cutties, \$4.1 to 4.2; 20 to 21 cutties, \$4.3 to 4.4; 21 to 22 cutties, \$4.5 to 4.6; 22 to 23 cutties, \$4.7 to 4.8; 23 to 24 cutties, \$4.9 to 5.0; 24 to 25 cutties, \$5.1 to 5.2; 25 to 26 cutties, \$5.3 to 5.4; 26 to 27 cutties, \$5.5 to 5.6; 27 to 28 cutties, \$5.7 to 5.8; 28 to 29 cutties, \$5.9 to 6.0; 29 to 30 cutties, \$6.1 to 6.2; 30 to 31 cutties, \$6.3 to 6.4; 31 to 32 cutties, \$6.5 to 6.6; 32 to 33 cutties, \$6.7 to 6.8; 33 to 34 cutties, \$6.9 to 7.0; 34 to 35 cutties, \$7.1 to 7.2; 35 to 36 cutties, \$7.3 to 7.4; 36 to 37 cutties, \$7.5 to 7.6; 37 to 38 cutties, \$7.7 to 7.8; 38 to 39 cutties, \$7.9 to 8.0; 39 to 40 cutties, \$8.1 to 8.2; 40 to 41 cutties, \$8.3 to 8.4; 41 to 42 cutties, \$8.5 to 8.6; 42 to 43 cutties, \$8.7 to 8.8; 43 to 44 cutties, \$8.9 to 9.0; 44 to 45 cutties, \$9.1 to 9.2; 45 to 46 cutties, \$9.3 to 9.4; 46 to 47 cutties, \$9.5 to 9.6; 47 to 48 cutties, \$9.7 to 9.8; 48 to 49 cutties, \$9.9 to 10.0; 49 to 50 cutties, \$10.1 to 10.2; 50 to 51 cutties, \$10.3 to 10.4; 51 to 52 cutties, \$10.5 to 10.6; 52 to 53 cutties, \$10.7 to 10.8; 53 to 54 cutties, \$10.9 to 11.0; 54 to 55 cutties, \$11.1 to 11.2; 55 to 56 cutties, \$11.3 to 11.4; 56 to 57 cutties, \$11.5 to 11.6; 57 to 58 cutties, \$11.7 to 11.8; 58 to 59 cutties, \$11.9 to 12.0; 59 to 60 cutties, \$12.1 to 12.2; 60 to 61 cutties, \$12.3 to 12.4; 61 to 62 cutties, \$12.5 to 12.6; 62 to 63 cutties, \$12.7 to 12.8; 63 to 64 cutties, \$12.9 to 13.0; 64 to 65 cutties, \$13.1 to 13.2; 65 to 66 cutties, \$13.3 to 13.4; 66 to 67 cutties, \$13.5 to 13.6; 67 to 68 cutties, \$13.7 to 13.8; 68 to 69 cutties, \$13.9 to 14.0; 69 to 70 cutties, \$14.1 to 14.2; 70 to 71 cutties, \$14.3 to 14.4; 71 to 72 cutties, \$14.5 to 14.6; 72 to 73 cutties, \$14.7 to 14.8; 73 to 74 cutties, \$14.9 to 15.0; 74 to 75 cutties, \$15.1 to 15.2; 75 to 76 cutties, \$15.3 to 15.4; 76 to 77 cutties, \$15.5 to 15.6; 77 to 78 cutties, \$15.7 to 15.8; 78 to 79 cutties, \$15.9 to 16.0; 79 to 80 cutties, \$16.1 to 16.2; 80 to 81 cutties, \$16.3 to 16.4; 81 to 82 cutties, \$16.5 to 16.6; 82 to 83 cutties, \$16.7 to 16.8; 83 to 84 cutties, \$16.9 to 17.0; 84 to 85 cutties, \$17.1 to 17.2; 85 to 86 cutties, \$17.3 to 17.4; 86 to 87 cutties, \$17.5 to 17.6; 87 to 88 cutties, \$17.7 to 17.8; 88 to 89 cutties, \$17.9 to 18.0; 89 to 90 cutties, \$18.1 to 18.2; 90 to 91 cutties, \$18.3 to 18.4; 91 to 92 cutties, \$18.5 to 18.6; 92 to 93 cutties, \$18.7 to 18.8; 93 to 94 cutties, \$18.9 to 19.0; 94 to 95 cutties, \$19.1 to 19.2; 95 to 96 cutties, \$19.3 to 19.4; 96 to 97 cutties, \$19.5 to 19.6; 97 to 98 cutties, \$19.7 to 19.8; 98 to 99 cutties, \$19.9 to 20.0; 99 to 100 cutties, \$20.1 to 20.2; 100 to 101 cutties, \$20.3 to 20.4; 101 to 102 cutties, \$20.5 to 20.6; 102 to 103 cutties, \$20.7 to 20.8; 103 to 104 cutties, \$20.9 to 21.0; 104 to 105 cutties, \$21.1 to 21.2; 105 to 106 cutties, \$21.3 to 21.4; 106 to 107 cutties, \$21.5 to 21.6; 107 to 108 cutties, \$21.7 to 21.8; 108 to 109 cutties, \$21.9 to 22.0; 109 to 110 cutties, \$22.1 to 22.2; 110 to 111 cutties, \$22.3 to 22.4; 111 to 112 cutties, \$22.5 to 22.6; 112 to 113 cutties, \$22.7 to 22.8; 113 to 114 cutties, \$22.9 to 23.0; 114 to 115 cutties, \$23.1 to 23.2; 115 to 116 cutties, \$23.3 to 23.4; 116 to 117 cutties, \$23.5 to 23.6; 117 to 118 cutties, \$23.7 to 23.8; 118 to 119 cutties, \$23.9 to 24.0; 119 to 120 cutties, \$24.1 to 24.2; 120 to 121 cutties, \$24.3 to 24.4; 121 to 122 cutties, \$24.5 to 24.6; 122 to 123 cutties, \$24.7 to 24.8; 123 to 124 cutties, \$24.9 to 25.0; 124 to 125 cutties, \$25.1 to 25.2; 125 to 126 cutties, \$25.3 to 25.4; 126 to 127 cutties, \$25.5 to 25.6; 127 to 128 cutties, \$25.7 to 25.8; 128 to 129 cutties, \$25.9 to 26.0; 129 to 130 cutties, \$26.1 to 26.2; 130 to 131 cutties, \$26.3 to 26.4; 131 to 132 cutties, \$26.5 to 26.6; 132 to 133 cutties, \$26.7 to 26.8; 133 to 134 cutties, \$26.9 to 27.0; 134 to 135 cutties, \$27.1 to 27.2; 135 to 136 cutties, \$27.3 to 27.4; 136 to 137 cutties, \$27.5 to 27.6; 137 to 138 cutties, \$27.7 to 27.8; 138 to 139 cutties, \$27.9 to 28.0; 139 to 140 cutties, \$28.1 to 28.2; 140 to 141 cutties, \$28.3 to 28.4; 141 to 142 cutties, \$28.5 to 28.6; 142 to 143 cutties, \$28.7 to 28.8; 143 to 144 cutties, \$28.9 to 29.0; 144 to 145 cutties, \$29.1 to 29.2; 145 to 146 cutties, \$29.3 to 29.4; 146 to 147 cutties, \$29.5 to 29.6; 147 to 148 cutties, \$29.7 to 29.8; 148 to 149 cutties, \$29.9 to 30.0; 149 to 150 cutties, \$30.1 to 30.2; 150 to 151 cutties, \$30.3 to 30.4; 151 to 152 cutties, \$30.5 to 30.6; 152 to 153 cutties, \$30.7 to 30.8; 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349 to 350 cutties, \$70.1 to 70.2; 350 to 351 cutties, \$70.3 to 70.4; 351 to 352 cutties, \$70.5 to 70.6; 352 to 353 cutties, \$70.7 to 70.8; 353 to 354 cutties, \$70.9 to 71.0; 354 to 355 cutties, \$71.1 to 71.2; 355 to 356 cutties, \$71.3 to 71.4; 356 to 357 cutties, \$71.5 to 71.6; 357 to 358 cutties, \$71.7 to 71.8; 358 to 359 cutties, \$71.9 to 72.0; 359 to 360 cutties, \$72.1 to 72.2; 360 to 361 cutties, \$72.3 to 72.4; 361 to 362 cutties, \$72.5 to 72.6; 362 to 363 cutties, \$72.7 to 72.8; 363 to 364 cutties, \$72.9 to 73.0; 364 to 365 cutties, \$73.1 to 73.2; 365 to 366 cutties, \$73.3 to 73.4; 366 to 367 cutties, \$73.5 to 73.6; 367 to 368 cutties, \$73.7 to 73.8; 368 to 369 cutties, \$73.9 to 74.0; 369 to 370 cutties, \$74.1 to 74.2; 370 to 371 cutties, \$74.3 to 74.4; 371 to 372 cutties, \$74.5 to 74.6; 372 to 373 cutties, \$74.7 to 74.8; 373 to 374 cutties, \$74.9 to 75.0; 374 to 375 cutties, \$75.1 to 75.2; 375 to 376 cutties, \$75.3 to 75.4; 376 to 377 cutties, \$75.5 to 75.6; 377 to 378 cutties, \$75.7 to 75.8; 378 to 379 cutties, \$75.9 to 76.0; 379 to 380 cutties, \$76.1 to 76.2; 380 to 381 cutties, \$76.3 to 76.4; 381 to 382 cutties, \$76.5 to 76.6; 382 to 383 cutties, \$76.7 to 76.8; 383 to 384 cutties, \$76.9 to 77.0; 384 to 385 cutties, \$77.1 to 77.2; 385 to 386 cutties, \$77.3 to 77.4; 386 to 387 cutties, \$77.5 to 77.6; 387 to 388 cutties, \$77.7 to 77.8; 388 to 389 cutties, \$77.9 to 78.0; 389 to 390 cutties, \$78.1 to 78.2; 390 to 391 cutties, \$78.3 to 78.4; 391 to 392 cutties, \$78.5 to 78.6; 392 to 393 cutties, \$78.7 to 78.8; 393 to 394 cutties, \$78.9 to 79.0; 394 to 395 cutties, \$79.1 to 79.2; 395 to 396 cutties, \$79.3 to 79.4; 396 to 397 cutties, \$79.5 to 79.6; 397 to 398 cutties, \$79.7 to 79.8; 398 to 399 cutties, \$79.9 to 80.0; 399 to 400 cutties, \$80.1 to 80.2; 400 to 401 cutties, \$80.3 to 80.4; 401 to 402 cutties, \$80.5 to 80.6; 402 to 403 cutties, \$80.7 to 80.8; 403 to 404 cutties, \$80.9 to 81.0; 404 to